



BORDER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1964

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1964

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BORDER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

5 Victoria Place,

Carlisle.

September, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Border Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the community for the year 1964.

The population at mid year 1964 was estimated to be 31,240 being an increase of 500 over 1963. During the past three years the population has increased by 1,760 due chiefly to continued private building throughout the area, but especially in the parishes adjacent to Carlisle City.

The corrected Birth rate of 18.6 per thousand of population was practically the same as in the previous year and compares favourably with the National rate of 18.4.

The corrected Death rate was 12.1 per thousand of population, which, while better than the 14.4 rate in 1963, is higher than the National rate of 11.3.

The Infantile Mortality rate of 17.4 per thousand live births is a distinct improvement on the figure of 25.3 recorded in 1963 and is below the National figure of 20.0

Infectious disease notifications totalled 97 and of this total Measles cases numbered 77.

For the second year in succession no case of Sonnei Dysentery was notified although I feel certain such infections did occur, but owing to the mildness of symptoms no doctor was called in.

It is pleasing to report that no case of Poliomyelitis was notified and indeed no case occurred in the County of Cumberland during 1964, surely ample proof of the efficiency of the sugar lump with its three drops of vaccine.

I have again quoted from the report of Mr. Milroy, Water Engineer to Carlisle City, on matters pertaining to water supplies in the Border area. It is hoped that the North and Eastern area extension schemes will be completed in the near future thereby allowing the smaller partially treated sources of supply to be abandoned and thus insuring a safe water supply to the whole area.

One sewerage scheme was completed during the year and work on the Warwick Bridge scheme was commenced in May 1964. Several other schemes were prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval.

Housing matters are dealt with in the report of Mr. Hill, Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager. Houses built by the Council in 1964 numbered 75, nearly double the combined total for the years 1962 and 1963. This is satisfactory but the same yearly rate of building must be maintained if the Council ever hopes to solve the housing problem. The completion of the West Hill Grouped flatlets at Brampton with Warden attachment provided further much needed housing for the partially dependant elderly.

I think one can safely say that the Grouped Dwellings at Dalston and Brompton have been most successful, and as Mr. Hill states, much of this success is due to the zeal and energy of the two ladies who act as Wardens.

My thanks are due to all members of the Council, to my colleagues in other departments of the Council and especially to all members of the Health department for their ever ready help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

K. J. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of District in Acres	...	...	...	...	248,860
Registrar General's estimate of resident population					
at mid-year 1964	...	...	...	...	31,240
Number of Inhabited houses (according to Rate					
Book)	...	...	...	...	8,970
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£1,093,790
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£4,393

The rateable value of the district increased by £21,565 during the year while the sum represented by a penny rate increased by £341.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1964 was 31,240 being an increase of 500 over the 1963 figure. Since 1961 the population has increased by 1,760 chiefly due to increased private building in the Dalston area and to continued full employment at the Spadeadam Rocket Site. Over the past year the Ministry houses built in Brampton and tenanted by Spadeadam Workers have been fully occupied. In addition there has been a certain amount of private house building, as well as some Council house building which has tended to increase the overall population figure

The following table gives the population figures for the past ten years:—

1955	...	30,040 Civilian and Service Personnel
1956	...	29,980 Civilian and Service Personnel
1957	...	29,440 Civilian and Service Personnel
1958	...	29,990 Civilian and Service Personnel
1959	...	30,660 Civilian and Service Personnel
1960	...	29,650 Civilian and Service Personnel
1961	..	29,480 Civilian and Service Personnel
1962	...	30,190 Civilian and Service Personnel
1963	...	30,740 Civilian and Service Personnel
1964	...	31,240 Civilian and Service Personnel

As stated in previous reports Agriculture and Dairy farming continue to be the main industries in the District. The Spadeadam Rocket testing site was fully operative during 1964 and a very large number of highly trained technical staff are resident in Brampton with considerable benefit to the district both financially and socially.

Many persons are still employed at the R.A.F. 14 Maintenance Unit, Cargo, and in the Kingmoor Marshalling Yards. The Nestles factory in Dalston employes about 170 persons of both sexes. This figure shows a slight reduction as compared with 1963. It was expected that there would be an increase during 1964 but this has not materialised.

On the whole the Border Rural district remained clear of unemployment problems during 1964.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births:

(a) Live Births				Males	Females	Total	Rates
Legitimate	...	...		257	243	500	
Illegitimate	...	...		7	11	18	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total				264	254	518	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Birth Rate per 1,000
of Population (Crude
Rate) 16.6

Birth Rate corrected by
comparability factor
of 1.12 18.6

Illegitimate Live Births
(% of total Live Births) 3.5%

(b) Still Births

Legitimate	...	...		4	4	8
Illegitimate	...	...		—	2	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total				4	6	10
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 total
births (Live and Still) 18.9

The rate in 1963 was 22.8

England and Wales
rate for 1964 ... 16.3

Deaths:

	Males	Females	Total	Rates
Deaths at all ages ...	207	179	386	
Crude Death rate per 1,000 of population ...				12.4
Death rate corrected by comparability factor of 0.98				12.1
Maternal Deaths ... (including puerperal causes)				Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births...				Nil
England and Wales rate				0.25

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:

Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Total	4	5	9
	—	—	—

Infantile Mortality Rate:

per 1,000 Live Births	17.4
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Neonatal Mortality:

Deaths in first month per 1,000 live births ...	17.4
England and Wales rate 1964	13.8

Perinatal Mortality:

Still births and deaths in first week per 1,000 live and still births	30.3
England and Wales rate 1964	28.2

The following table, showing the vital statistics for England and Wales and certain groups in the County of Cumberland for the year, 1964, is given for comparison.

	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
England and Wales	18.4	11.3	20.0
Administrative County of Cumberland	18.4	11.8	18.3
Urban Districts of Cumberland (in- cluding Workington and White- haven)	18.8	11.5	20.5
Rural Districts of Cumberland ...	18.1	12.0	16.8
BORDER RURAL DISTRICT— CRUDE RATES	16.6	12.4	17.4
BORDER RURAL DISTRICT— CORRECTED RATES	18.6	12.1	17.4

Infantile Mortality.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year of age (13 in 1963) giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 17.4 per 1,000 live births compared with 25.3 in 1963 and an England and Wales rate of 20.0 for 1964 and a rate of 18.3 for the Administrative County of Cumberland for the same period. The rate, therefore, for the Border area was quite satisfactory and below the average for the country as a whole. I would, however, point out that in view of the small numbers involved these figures can be somewhat misleading.

Of the 9 deaths, 4 were males and 5 females, and all 9 died within 4 weeks of birth and indeed 6 died within the first week of birth. Five of these deaths were due to prematurity, the most common cause of baby deaths. Six of the deaths occurred in the hospital where the mothers had been admitted prior to confinement.

The Neonatal Mortality rate (i.e. deaths occurring within 4 weeks of birth per 1,000 live births) was 17.4 compared with 21.4 in 1963 and a rate of 13.8 for England and Wales in 1964.

The Perinatal rate (i.e. still births and deaths under one week of age per 1,000 total live and still births) was 30.3 compared with 40.0 in 1963 and a rate of 28.2 for England and Wales in 1964.

As stated in my previous reports the above two rates are valuable indications of the adequacy of ante-natal care and that sufficient beds are being provided in hospitals for expectant mothers.

DETAILS OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE — 1964

	Age in Weeks				Total under 4 Weeks	Age in Months					Total Deaths
	Under 1 Week	1-2	2-3	3-4		1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity	...	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Congenital Defects	...	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Birth Trauma	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS		6	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	9

Infantile Mortality Rates 1950-64

Year	Border Rural District		Infantile Mortality Rate	
	Population	Total Deaths	Border R.D.	England and Wales
1950	29,220	27	35.9	29.8
1951	28,720	8	17.6	29.1
1952	30,200	12	28.2	27.6
1953	30,070	8	18.8	26.8
1954	29,940	16	37.4	25.5
1955	30,040	9	20.5	24.9
1956	29,980	13	30.9	23.8
1957	29,440	8	17.7	23.0
1958	29,990	12	26.0	22.5
1959	30,660	10	21.6	22.0
1960	29,650	12	22.3	21.7
1961	29,480	9	19.7	21.4
1962	30,190	15	29.8	21.4
1963	30,740	13	25.3	20.9
1964	31,240	9	17.4	20.0

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that no maternal deaths occurred during 1964 and it is now 10 years since such a death occurred in the area. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.25 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Cancer Mortality

According to the Registrar General's figures there were 58 deaths from all forms of Cancer equivalent to 15% of all deaths and giving a rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of population. The corresponding figures for 1963 were 13.9% and 2.0. Although such deaths are increasing throughout the Country generally, for the past number of years the rate for Cancer deaths in the Border area has remained below the national level. It will be noted that 14 deaths from lung and bronchial cancer were recorded compared with 15 in 1963. In England and Wales Cancer deaths totalled 104,698 as against 102,280 in 1963 and of the 1964 total, Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus accounted for 25,371 an increase of 1,592.

The average age at death of males from all forms of Cancer was 65.3 years while that of females was 67.9 years. The age range in males was 39 to 89 years, 7 being below the age of 60 years. In females the range was 52 to 90 years, 6 being below the age of 60 years.

Location of Disease

<i>Alimentary System</i>						Males	Females
Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Bowel	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
<i>Reproductive System</i>							
Breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ovary	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Vulva	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>							
Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Respiratory System</i>							
Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
<i>Lymphatic System</i>							
Lympho-sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
<i>Other Sites</i>	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
						—	—
Total						36	22
						—	—

Deaths from all causes

The deaths recorded in 1964 totalled 386, being a decrease of 66 over the previous year giving a crude death rate of 12.4 per thousand of population and a corrected rate of 12.1. This compares with a rate of 14.4 in 1963 and an England and Wales rate of 11.3 for 1964 while that of the County of Cumberland was 11.8. Of the total deaths registered in the area 58 were patients in Garlands Hospital representing 15% of all deaths in the area which is somewhat less than in previous years.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System

Deaths from conditions under this heading totalled 172, equal to 44.5% of all deaths in the area as compared with 43.5% in 1963. Deaths from all forms of heart disease have always been at a higher level in the Border area than in the Country generally due to the fact that a much higher percentage of such deaths occur in patients in Garlands Hospital. Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease and Angina totalled 85 compared with 89 in 1963 and 76 in 1962. Such deaths have been increasing each year in the Country generally.

Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System

Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis accounted for 58 deaths, equal to 15% of all deaths as compared with 17.3% in 1963.

Cancer Deaths

I have already indicated that there were 58 deaths from all forms of Cancer, equal to 15% of all deaths.

Diseases of the Respiratory System accounted for 26 deaths, equal to 6.7% of all deaths which is less than the previous year and lower than the National average.

Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents amounted to 7, the same as in 1963, while all other accidents accounted for 11 deaths, two less than in 1963.

Deaths from Suicide

There were 3 such deaths, all in males, and one less than in 1963.

Age at Death — All Causes, 1964

	Under 1	1— 4	5— 9	10— 14	15— 19	20— 24	25— 29	30— 34	35— 39	40— 44	45— 49	50— 54	55— 59	60— 64	65— 69	70— 74	75— 79	80— 89	90 & over	Total
Males	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	4	13	21	24	32	32	25	40	4	207
Females	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	7	12	7	16	27	38	46	13	179
Total	9	3	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	3	7	20	33	31	48	59	63	86	17	386

Note: 70.7% of deaths were in age group of 65 years and over while 43% were 75 years and over.

Cause of Death as given by the Registrar General, 1964

					Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis	—	Respiratory	...	2	—	2
2.	Tuberculosis	—	Others	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	7	2	9
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	12	2	14
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	—	2	2
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	17	15	32
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	5	5
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	25	33	58
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	56	29	85
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	5	5	10
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	21	41	62
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	9	6	15
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	6	7	13
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	5	2	7
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	5	1	6
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	2	1	3
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	4	—	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1	1	2
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	...	...	...	15	16	31
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	4	3	7
34.	All Other Accidents	...	...	...	6	5	11
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	3	—	3
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	—	—	—
					207	179	386

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Services

There has been no change in the arrangements which have continued for many years, and the Public Health Laboratory at the Cumberland Infirmary under the direction of Dr. J. S. Faulds, Consultant Pathologist, and Dr. D. G. Davies Consultant Bacteriologist, has been responsible for all the necessary services. Again I would like to express my sincere thanks for all their help and co-operation.

Ambulance Facilities

Ambulance Facilities in the East Cumberland area covering the Border and Penrith Rural Districts is a directly operated service with central bases in Carlisle and Penrith. Further developments in this service are planned but will not come into force until 1966.

Nursing in the Home

The County Council, as the Health Authority of the area provide all the necessary facilities and in 1964 there were 3 District Nurse/Midwives, 8 District Nurse/Midwives who also work as Health Visitors. There were also 2 full time Health Visitors one each in Longtown and Brampton and both work in close conjunction with the General Practitioners in their areas. In addition there is one District Nurse employed solely on such duties and there are 2 relief nurses. There are also 36 Home Helps which is a slight reduction from last year.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinics are held at the following places:—

Brampton—Every Friday, 2—4 p.m. Doctor in attendance 1st and 3rd Friday.

Houghton—2nd and 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m. Doctor in attendance on 2nd Wednesday.

Wetheral—2nd and 4th Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Doctor in attendance on 4th Thursday.

Scotby—1st and 3rd Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Doctor in attendance on 1st Thursday.

Longtown—Every Tuesday, 2—4 p.m. Doctor in attendance on 2nd Tuesday.

Dalston—Every Monday, 2—4 p.m. Doctor in attendance 2nd and 4th Monday.

School children who require to be seen in the Brampton Clinic are referred by headmasters or mothers and seen prior to the Child Welfare Clinic.

At Brampton there is a very active Mothers Club run by the Health Visitor and talks are given regularly by the Health Visitor and other people. Relaxation classes for pregnant women are also conducted at this clinic by the Health Visitor.

At the Carlisle Clinic, 14 Portland Square, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Orthopaedic; Child Guidance and Speech Therapy Clinics are held at regular intervals. Dental sessions are also held at Brampton, Carlisle and Longtown every week

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

As indicated in previous reports all water supplies in the Border area are now under the control of the Carlisle City Authority, but as Medical Officer of Health I have still certain responsibilities, particularly in regard to any complaints received in this office. These are passed direct to Mr. Milroy and he has always given the greatest help and co-operation and dealt with any problems immediately. I am indebted to him for the following table giving analysis of water samples taken during 1964/65.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLES DURING THE YEAR 1964/65

Source of Sample	No. of Samples Taken	Satis- factory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Percentage of Satisfactory Samples taken
Cumwhinton Storage	53	52	1	—	98 %
Cumwhinton Works	53	50	2	1	94 %
Castle Carrock Raw	14	—	—	14	—
Castle Carrock Final	52	49	—	3	94 %
Crew Fell Final	19	12	3	4	63 %
Cowran Cut	18	14	4	—	78 %
Cumwhitton	18	13	5	—	72 %
Brampton	17	17	—	—	100 %
Banks	18	8	3	7	44 %
Longtown	18	9	6	3	50 %
Hethersgill	17	13	3	1	76 %
Walton	18	15	—	3	83 %
Low Row	18	14	2	2	78 %
Hallbankgate	18	9	2	7	50 %
Roughton Gill	18	17	1	—	94 %

A total of 365 samples were taken for bacteriological examination from sources which supply the City and Rural District. On the whole the results are satisfactory, but not so good as they were in the previous year, e.g. in the case of the Banks water supply 44% of the samples taken in 1964/65 were passed as satisfactory as against 78% taken the previous year and at Longtown the figures were 50% and 82% respectively.

Mr. Milroy points out in his report that—"One of the points in the constant surveyance by my district staff is the prevention of contamination of water once it has left the Treatment Works. Every effort is made to ensure that fittings in use do not become contaminated and also that foreign bodies cannot enter service reservoirs due to inadequately protected ventilators or ill-fitting or misplaced access covers"

Mr. Milroy states that following on the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in Aberdeen during the early summer 1964 concern was expressed of the inadequacy of treatment of some of the Rural supplies and temporary arrangements for drip feed chlorination at some of the sources, hitherto untreated, were made. The following table is taken from his report showing the source of supply and treatment given.

<i>Source</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Period of Treatment</i>
Geltsdale	Pressure Filtration and Slow Sand Filtration Alum, Soda Ash, Chlorine, Ammonia at Castle Carrock Alum, Lime, Chlorine at Cumwhinton	All Year All Year
River Eden	Pressure Filtration Alum, Lime, Chlorine at Cumwhinton	When Used
Crew Fell	Pressure Filtration, Alum, Soda Ash, Chlorine	All Year
Longtown	Chlorination — drip feed	Summer only
Hethersgill	Chlorination — drip feed	Summer only
Roughton Gill	Soda Ash and Chlorination	All Year
Cowran Cut	Soda Ash & Chlorination — drip feed	Summer only
Brampton	Chlorination — drip feed	All Year
Farlam	No Treatment	
Cumwhiton	Chlorination — drip feed	Summer only
Walton	Chlorination — drip feed	Summer only
Banks	Chlorination — drip feed	Summer only
Midgeholme	No Treatment	
Low Row Reservoir	Chlorination — drip feed	Summer only
Low Row Spring	Chlorination — drip feed	Summer only
Hallbankgate	Chlorination — drip feed	Summer only

I again quote from Mr. Milroy's report:—

“The position in regard to water supply in the area covered by the City of Carlisle Water Department has, over the twelve months now being reported on, been maintained at a satisfactory level consistent with the facilities available. The deficiencies in the supply will, I hope, be rectified in the not too distant future now that the Minister's approval to the North and Eastern Area scheme has been received. Work on this scheme must not be delayed if serious shortages in the rural areas are to be avoided in future years. Many of the supplies to be abandoned under the North and Eastern Area scheme are already strained beyond their normal limits and it is only with constant field work by members of my staff that supplies are maintained at all in some parts.”

On several occasions during the year I was approached by residents of certain districts regarding lack of water supply particularly in the Tindale Fell area, and Mr. Milroy immediately made arrangements for the Chief Fire Officer to make water tenders available for distribution of water in the affected areas.

SEWERAGE

I am again indebted to Mr. W. Skerry, Engineer and Surveyor, for the following report on sewerage and housing matters:—

Dalston Sewage Disposal Works

Following modification to works and reduction in quantity discharged of trade effluent, satisfactory effluent has generally resulted.

The question of sludge treatment is still not satisfactory, and with that in mind the Nestle Company have installed a pilot plant at the factory to see what can be done to clean up the present outstanding troubles. It is understood that

initial test results suggested that improvements could be made but these will only be verified after extended tests which are continuing.

Warwick Bridge Area Sewerage Scheme

Tenders for this scheme were obtained in March, 1964, and work commenced in May and is proceeding. The contract provides for the work completing in two years, that is May, 1966.

How Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

This scheme was completed in June, 1964, and was available for connection thereafter.

Wetheral Pastures Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The outline scheme was ready for submission to the Ministry in June, 1964. Outstanding was the acquisition of the site for the disposal works unit, and which was still outstanding at the end of the year.

Aglionby Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The outline scheme was prepared by November, 1964, and certain consents and approvals are still awaited—likely early 1965.

NEW HOUSING

New houses erected by private enterprise:—

(a) Number approved during the year	...	102
Number completed during the year	...	89
Number under construction at the end of		
the year	... ..	82

Alterations and improvements to existing houses:—

(b) Number approved during the year	...	95
Number completed during the year	...	87

Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1964 — Age Groups

Diseases	—1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	55—	Age Un-			AH	D
													65—	known	T		
Measles ...	...	6	8	8	10	6	29	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	77	—	—
Pneumonia ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	3	2	4	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
<hr/>																	
Key T — Total	7	9	11	12	11	11	32	4	2	2	—	1	—	2	4	97	1
<hr/>																	
AH — Admitted to Isolation Hospital																	
D — Death																	

Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1946—64.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Measles ...	48	115	201	269	42	320	86	420	232	196	25	688	8	313	40	571	37	271	77
Scarlet Fever ...	16	14	28	78	46	16	19	35	18	15	2	3	8	26	9	10	6	—	2
Whooping Cough	31	20	56	41	58	23	32	44	21	34	31	71	1	—	54	1	7	1	15
Pneumonia ...	13	12	11	4	9	14	6	5	13	9	17	18	—	16	7	2	2	1	2
Dysentery ...	6	—	2	—	12	—	4	1	3	10	16	—	40	4	1	9	58	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	—	6	—
Meningococcal																			
Meningitis ...	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	1	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	14	1	1	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis																			
Post Infectious ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	122	181	302	396	172	373	163	519	294	175	99	785	63	361	114	595	112	280	97

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notification of Infectious Diseases totalled 97 compared with 280 in 1963.

Measles

A total of 77 cases was notified compared with 271 in 1963. This reduction in Measles notifications was expected, as in accordance with long experience Measles epidemics occur in the country every second year and 1964 was not expected to be an epidemic year. So far as I am aware only one case was admitted to hospital on account of acute complications and there were no deaths in the area from this condition.

I did mention in my 1963 report that an anti Measles vaccine was in the course of preparation and certain experimental work was being carried out, but so far no definite advice has been given to Local Authorities by the Ministry of Health on the use of this vaccine. I am quite sure, however, that within the next year or so an anti Measles vaccine will be available.

Scarlet Fever

Only 2 cases were notified during 1964 as compared with none in 1963. Scarlet Fever is not a serious disease nowadays and it is seldom necessary to admit a notified case to hospital

Whooping Cough

Fifteen cases were notified in 1964 as against only one in 1963. There is no doubt that the use of the triple vaccine in early infancy is a factor in the reduction of Whooping Cough notifications.

During the year 466 infants and school children were given primary injections of the triple vaccine while 119 booster doses were given to older children.

Pneumonia

Two cases of Primary Pneumonia were notified in 1964 as compared with one in 1963. It will be noted, however, from the Registrar General's figures that 13 persons died from Pneumonia in 1964, but I would again point out that not all forms of Pneumonia are notifiable, hence the apparent discrepancy.

Paratyphoid Fever

One case was notified and related to an elderly lady who was admitted to hospital with acute symptoms. On investigation it was found that she was most certainly infected abroad and as a result of follow up of her contacts two of her grandchildren were also found to be infected.

Dysentery.

This condition, which is normally due to the Sonnei type of organism is endemic in the country but for the second year running no such case occurred in the area. This disease is usually a very mild infection but can be extremely troublesome when it occurs in primary schools or in Homes for infants or old people. The one essential preventive measure is that there should be 100% personal hygiene both at home and in schools. I am very glad to say that I have always had the greatest help and co-operation from all school teachers in stressing to their pupils the importance of washing hands after all visits to toilets and I have made it a point to talk to children whenever I have visited schools in the area.

Poliomyelitis

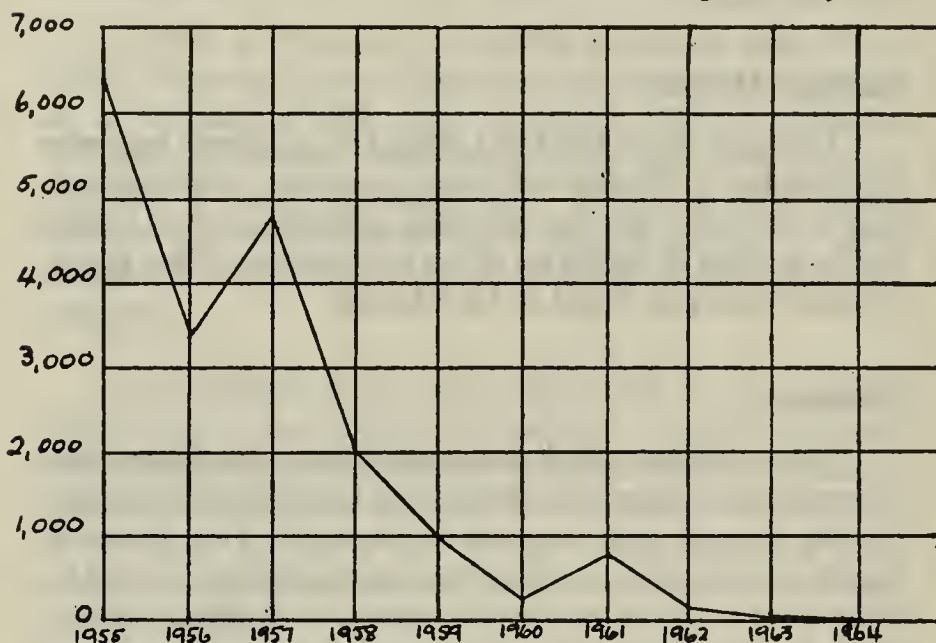
I am very glad to report that no case has occurred in the Border area since 1957 and indeed no case occurred, so far as I am aware, in the whole of Cumberland in 1964. The total notifications for Poliomyelitis in England and Wales in 1964 amounted to 49 and of this number 5 died.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 638 children, between the ages of 1 and 16 years received a full vaccination course

Poliomyelitis Notifications 1955—1964

I have again included a graph showing the incidence of Poliomyelitis in England and Wales over the past ten years:



Smallpox

No case or known contact occurred in the District during the year. As stated in my last year's report the Ministry of Health have recommended that primary vaccination should not be carried out until the second year of life. The following figures give the number of cases who were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

	—1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15+yrs.	Total
Primary ...	... 230	67	10	4	6	317
Revaccinations	... —	3	3	—	12	18

Diphtheria

For the sixteenth successive year no case of Diphtheria has occurred in the district and during the year the following number of children were immunised in the Border District against this disease:—

Primary Immunisations, all ages ...	551
Booster Injections	1030

These figures are considerably greater than in previous years particularly in respect of booster injections. It is important that a high level of immunisation should be maintained every year as it is only through this preventive measure that the disease can be practically eliminated in this country. During 1964 only 20 cases of Diphtheria were notified in England and Wales and there were no deaths from the disease

Diphtheria — Notifications and Deaths, 1946—1965

Year	England and Wales		Border District	
	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths
1946 (Verified Cases)	11,986	472	8	1
1947 " "	5,609	244	—	—
1948 " "	3,575	156	3	—
1949 " "	1,890	84	—	—
1950 " "	962	49	—	—
1951 " "	664	33	—	—
1952 " "	376	32	—	—
1953 " "	266	23	—	—
1954 " "	173	9	—	—
1955 " "	155	13	—	—
1956 " "	51	8	—	—
1957 " "	37	6	—	—
1958 " "	79	8	—	—
1959 " "	102	—	—	—
1960 " "	53	5	—	—
1961 " "	52	9	—	—
1962 " "	19	2	—	—
1963 " "	45	2	—	—
1964 " "	20	—	—	—

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation by Tetanus Toxoid was carried out in clinics and schools during the year and a total of 551 children received primary immunisations, chiefly by use of the triple vaccine, and 1,022 were given booster injections. These figures are very much higher than in previous years.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars of new cases added to the Register and of deaths from Tuberculosis during 1964:

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—55 years	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 years	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	4	—	2	2	—	—	—

Of the 15 cases added to the Register 3 referred to inward transfer cases, i.e. cases already notified elsewhere in the country but who had moved into the Border area during the year.

Seven of the 12 new cases notified referred to males and were all due to the respiratory type of infection and 5 of these were treated in hospital. Of the 5 new female notifications 3 involved disease of the lungs and 2 were of a non-pulmonary nature; 3 were admitted to hospital for treatment but all cases were kept under supervision by Dr. W. H. Morton, Consultant Chest Physician for the area.

It will be noted from the above table that there were two recorded deaths in males from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but in point of fact another male aged 71 died during the year who had previously been registered as a tuberculosis case, but his death was notified as being due to a heart condition.

During the year the following cases were removed from the register for the reasons stated.

Died	...	...	...	3
Recovered	...	...	...	23

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1964, was as follows:—

				Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	...	...	...	89	65	154
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	13	15	28
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	...	...	...	102	80	182
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total of 182 on the register shows a decrease of 12 over the 1963 figure.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

(a) Mass Miniature Radiography Unit

The mobile unit visited Longtown, including the Command Army Depot, in February, 1964, with the results shown in table below. In former years the unit visited many of the larger factories, R.A.F. and Army civilian staffs as well as Brampton and other villages in the district. It was decided however, that the use of the mobile unit should in future be restricted to special groups at risk, although it is anticipated that it will still visit some of the larger factories.

The static x-ray unit at 1 Brunswick Street, Carlisle, is now open for 5 days each week with open sessions morning,

afternoon and evening. As an indication of the work done by the static unit, over 4,700 attended during 1964 and of this total many came from the Rural area.

All members of the staff at No. 5 Victoria Place, attended for x-ray in May, 1964, with entirely satisfactory results.

Mass Radiograph Unit—Summary of Findings, 1964

			Total Number X-rayed	Active Pulm. T.B.	Inactive Pulm. T.B.	Neo- plasm	Other Abnormal- ities
C.A.D.	...	...	353	—	1	—	17
Longtown	...	...	257	—	3	—	16
			—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	...	610	—	4	—	33
			—	—	—	—	—

(b) B.C.G. Vaccination

The B.C.G. Vaccination, with prior mantoux testing, of school children in the age group 13 years was continued during the year and in addition children aged 12 years were also offered vaccination; this was done with the view to carrying out vaccination in future years in the younger age group. Of the 736 children born in 1950 and 51 in the Border area, 614 were mantoux tested and 574 were vaccinated. It will be noted from the following table that only 6.5% were positive reactors compared with 9% in 1963 and 24.4% in 1957. The figure of 6.5% is less than half the National rate. All positive reactors (40 in number) were referred to the Chest Centre for x-ray and all were found to be satisfactory.

Results of Mantoux Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination in North Cumberland of Children born 1951 and 1950.

Children born 1951 and 1950 and attending schools in:—	No. of Children on Roll.	No. of Consents for Treatment.	Mantoux tested.	No of Children:—			Found Negative.	Given B.C.G. Vaccination.	Found Positive	%	No. referred to Chest Clinic for large film and found to be:—		
				Absent.	Found	Negative.					Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Already known cases.
Alston R.D.C.	58	47	40	7	37	37	3	3	7.5	3	—	—	
Border R.D.C.	736	661	614	47	574	574	40	40	6.5	40	—	—	
Wigton R.D.C.	582	469	437	32	393	393	44	43	10.0	43	1	—	
Penrith U.D.C.*	648	505	451	54	415	415	36	36	7.9	36	—	—	
TOTAL:	2024	1682	1542	140	1419	1419	123	122	7.9	122	1	—	

*Includes children from Penrith Rural area.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47
National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1957

No action was necessary under Section 47 of the above Act, but many visits were paid to elderly people in the district at the request of the General Practitioner or the District Nurse and as a result seven were admitted to hospital.

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR AND HOUSING MANAGER**

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1964

To the Border Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1964. Some difficulty has been experienced during the year in carrying out all the duties for which I am responsible, especially in view of the amount of new legislation coming into force, which included one major Act—The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Housing progress continues to be steady rather than spectacular, but in the fields of new housing, improvements and slum clearance such steady work over the last decade has produced quite substantial results, although much remains to be done.

Again I should like to thank the Council for the constant support given to the work of the Public Health and Housing Department, the Medical Officer of Health for his unfailing help and support and to my assistants and office staff for the way they have carried out their duties.

HOUSING

New Building

During the year 162 houses were built, 75 by the Council and 87 privately. Comparison with the previous four years is given below:—

Year	Council	Private	Total
1960	46	185	231
1961	59	136	195
1962	4	192	196
1963	36	200	236
1964	75	87	162
Total for 5 years	220	800	1,020

The 75 houses completed by the Council during the year comprised 18 flats at Longtown, 8 houses and flats at Smithfield, Dalston, 28 houses and flats at Brompton and a grouped flatlet scheme at Brompton consisting of 20 flatlets and a Warden's flat. Apart from the grouped dwelling, 4 of the flats were for aged persons.

The number of houses completed shows a welcome improvement over previous years, but as there were only 29 under construction at the end of the year the figures for 1965 will again be low. The average over the last 5 years has been 44 a year, which ought to be stepped up if the waiting list is to be reduced.

During the year the Council decided to acquire sufficient land at Brompton to erect 100 houses which should meet the foreseeable needs in that locality, and with the progress of the sewerage scheme at Warwick Bridge 41 houses will be commenced there, this being a locality where houses are urgently needed.

Improvement Grants

Discretionary Grants

	1964	1963
Applications received	41 (43 houses)	35 (47 houses)
Applications approved	41 (43 houses)	35 (47 houses)
Improvements		
completed	36 (48 houses)	35 (35 houses)
Value of works		
approved	£45,416	£44,754
Value of grants		
approved	£15,875	£17,142

Standard Grants

Applications received	52	50
Applications approved	49	42
Improvements completed	46	25

As will be seen there was an increase in approvals over the previous year and though a substantial number of houses are being improved year after year, the numbers dealt with needs to be increased to make a determined impact on the problem of substandard houses.

The Housing Act, 1964, made many important changes in regard to improvement grants, and was introduced with the object of securing the improvement of all houses lacking amenities within a period of 10 years. I would estimate that there are still 1,200 to 1,500 houses in this district suitable for improvement which would mean increasing the rate of improvement by about 50%.

The Act introduces for the first time the principle of compulsory improvement of tenanted houses—but not those which are owner-occupied. The authority can proceed by way of declaration of improvement areas and there is in

addition the power to compel improvement at the request of the tenant. The procedure can only be described as cumbersome, but I am commencing survey work to see if these provisions can be utilised to hasten the improvement of dwellings.

The Act amends the provisions in regard to standard grants. On the one hand if it is impracticable to provide all the standard amenities then the authority can accept a reduced standard. Up to the present there is very little enthusiasm for this and every effort is made to get improvements to the full standard. The other important change is that the grant limits can be exceeded where a septic tank has to be provided; where a bathroom can only be provided by building on or where a water supply is brought into a dwelling for the first time. So far as this district is concerned these are very important provisions and full advantage is being taken of them.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Clearance Areas (Section 42, Housing Act, 1957)

No clearance areas were declared during the year.

Individual Unfit Houses (Section 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957)

No notices were served under Section 9 during the year

Under Section 16 the following action was taken:—

Houses represented as unfit	...	31
Notices served under Section 16	...	31
Demolition Orders made	... ..	10
Closing Orders made	... ..	21
Undertaking to carry out works		
accepted	... ..	3
Closing Orders converted to		
demolition orders	... ..	1
Closing Orders revoked on houses		
being made fit	... ..	4
Persons displaced from unfit houses		117
Houses actually demolished	...	44
(including 40 demolished by Council)		

December, 1964, saw the end of a 10 years programme originally fixed as the time in which the slum clearance programme had to be carried out. During this period 460 houses were closed or demolished. It was originally estimated that 663 were unfit out of which 480 required demolition and 183 were thought suitable for reconditioning. In practice only a small number are reconditioned and more will come in the category of demolition. Many more houses have deteriorated into the "unfit" category and I estimate that action is still required on about 350 houses.

It is doubtful whether slum clearance can be dealt with in "10 year programmes". It seems to me to be a continuing process of replacing old houses which have decayed beyond the point where it is economically sound to renovate them and in as much as it is a "problem" it will be with us always.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding as defined in the Housing Act, 1957, is no problem in this district. Occasional cases have come to light and generally have been rehoused by the Council. Many houses are, however, overcrowded to the extent that they are deficient in bedrooms and cannot secure sex separation of children over 10.

Housing applicants who have such bedroom deficiencies are awarded additional points and thus it is a factor taken into consideration when houses are allocated.

Housing Management

During the year 104 families were housed by the Council, 29 of which were to fill casual vacancies. Comparison with previous years is given:—

	New Houses	Casual Vacancies	Total
1961	59	41	100
1962	4	42	46
1963	36	34	70
1964	75	29	104
	<hr/> 174	<hr/> 146	<hr/> 320

Three houses on becoming vacant were demolished. These were prefabs at Longtown and by gradually clearing the site, re-development by permanent houses will take place.

To make the best use of existing accommodation every encouragement is given to tenants to transfer to houses suitable for the size of their families and during the year 50 such transfers were made. All were on a strictly voluntary basis, but a great deal of work was done by my two assistants to achieve this creditable result.

In addition 7 direct exchanges of tenants were agreed to during the year.

A second grouped flatlet scheme for the elderly was opened during the year at Brampton. It consists of 16 bed/sitter flats for single persons, 4 1Bedroomed flats for 2 persons and a Wardens flat together with tenants sitting room and other communal facilities. It differs from the earlier scheme at Dalston in that each flat was provided with its own W.C. and washbasin and only the bathrooms are communal.

No praise can be too high for the Wardens of these schemes. Both contribute a great deal to the happiness of the tenants, far beyond what is required of them and I am very grateful for their efforts.

490 visits were made in connection with the investigation of Council House applicants and 555 visits were made to estates regarding tenancy matters. Many of these visits are made to persistent rent arrears cases. It is perhaps too much to hope that all tenants pay their rent regularly and in fact about 5% require visiting from time to time. In several cases eviction has been avoided by a great deal of effort by my assistants who frequently do voluntary work in the evenings. We also have a working arrangement with the County Council Children's Officer and the local Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. who visit several of our tenants regularly to assist them in household problems. The prime object of this arrangement is to keep families together with a roof over their heads. Unfortunately, there are times when all efforts are in vain and during the year one family was evicted for persistent rent arrears.

Public Health

Ten Statutory Notices and 4 Informal Notices were served during the year under the Public Health Acts. In addition much was achieved by discussion and persuasion.

Drainage nuisances are the most frequent source of complaint, and have arisen in most cases where isolated houses have been improved or new houses built where adequate sewerage facilities are not available. A great deal of effort has to be expended in getting septic tanks de-sludged and polluted ditches cleansed. I am becoming increasingly concerned by this problem as it is clear that improvements in housing standards are being attended by a deterioration in the condition of ditches and streams.

Drainage and Water Closets

New drainage schemes and water closets have been provided at 67 premises, 21 of which are to Council Sewers and 46 to septic tanks. In addition 4 houses previously draining to septic tanks have now been connected to public sewers.

Caravans

Fourteen sites were licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. All except two were for single caravans for residential purposes. Forty visits were made during the year.

There is a demand for a holiday site in the district near to the main trunk roads, to cater for passing tourist trade, but there have been planning objections to such proposals as have been submitted in the past.

Refuse Collection

No significant changes were made in the scheme of refuse collection during the year. The building of new houses makes necessary the revision of the collection days from time to time, but we are still within the capacity of our present vehicles and staff. Disposal still presents many problems. Every effort is made to tip refuse in accordance with the principles of controlled tipping, but having a number of widely scattered tips makes control difficult.

The replacement of our last side-loader vehicle was authorised during the year and an order was given for a new Dennis Paxit vehicle. For the first time we are acquiring a vehicle with a mechanised compression ram. This seems to be essential now to ensure economical use of vehicles.

Salvage

The amount of waste paper collected and sold was 28 tons 10 cwts, a decrease of 3 tons on the previous year

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME REFUSE COLLECTION AND SALVAGE

Year ended 31st March, 1965

<i>Expenditure:</i>	£	(1963/64)
Wages 	9,962	(£9,397)
Refuse Tips, Rents and Maintenance	489	(355)
Vehicles 	3,905	(4,244)
Advertising 	20	(40)
Depot (Proportion of Expense) 	874	(667)
Other Expenses 	601	(666)
	<hr/> £15,851	<hr/> (£15,369) <hr/>

Income:

Salvage 	169	(152)
Miscellaneous Income 	246	(23)
	<hr/> £415	<hr/> (£ 175) <hr/>

Food

Slaughterhouses and Inspection of Meat

Very little slaughtering is carried on in the district, there being only one small slaughterhouse in operation and which is used by two butchers. Most of the meat supplies for the area originate from the Carlisle Public Slaughterhouse and 100% inspection of meat slaughtered in the district is achieved with little difficulty. In addition meat inspection was carried out at a private slaughterhouse serving the Garlands Hospital.

Maximum charges are made for meat inspection. These in the year amounted to £68.

Inspection of Meat 1964

				Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Numbers Inspected	...	...		285	120	666	31
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	...			3	—	5	—
Part of organ or carcass con- demned	...	...	...	84	82	31	2
Percentage	...	...		30.5	68.3	9.1	64.5
Tuberculosis only	...	...		—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercus Bovis only:</i>							
Carcass submitted for refriger- ation	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Percentage	...	...	...	0.71	—	—	—

A total of 2,006 lbs. of meat was condemned.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1959

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

Twenty eight dairymen are registered as distributors under the above Regulations. Licences to sell designated milk are issued by the Cumberland County Council for whom the public health inspectors carry out inspections.

Eighty one samples of milk were taken, 12 of which were unsatisfactory. When samples were unsatisfactory "follow-up" action was taken and repeat samples proved satisfactory.

Unsound Food

The following amounts of foodstuffs were condemned during the year:—

Tinned Meat	...	69 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	...	55 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	1,503 lbs.
Butter	... ..	13 lbs.
Total		... <u>1,640 lbs.</u>

One hundred and forty nine visits were made in connection with the examination of foodstuffs. A large number of these visits were for the purpose of examining stocks of corned beef at the time of the typhoid epidemic at Aberdeen. All tins from suspected establishments were returned to wholesalers.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. The following details are given of factories in the area and inspections made:—

Premises	Number of			
	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Pro- secuted
(i) Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 be enforced by L.A.	6	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	82	27	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. (Excluding out-workers premises)	142 230	6 37	— —	— —

2. Cases in which defects were found were nil.

3. Under Part VIII of the Act there were no out-workers.

Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963

This new legislation makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office, shop or certain railway premises.

All premises coming within the Act are required to be registered with the Local Authority and 72 applications were received by the end of the year.

A commencement was made with inspections and 9 properties were inspected, including one investigation into an accident.

Rodent Control

Treatments carried out to sewers	24
Treatments carried out to Farms	16
Treatments carried out to Refuse Tips ...	22
Treatments carried out to Dwellings ...	9
Treatments carried out to Business Premises	9
Treatments carried out to Schools	9
	—
Total ...	89
	—

In addition surveys were carried out at 255 properties including 152 farms in the district. In all 561 visits were made in connection with Rodent Control.

Disinfestation

The Rodent Operator continued to carry out this service when requested and in all 10 treatments of this kind were completed.

Petroleum Acts

There are 115 licences to store Petroleum Spirit in force within the district. The survey to bring these installations up to date and revise the licensing conditions has now been completed and occupiers notified of any contraventions of the Acts. 132 visits were made to these types of premises.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Visits made to houses under Housing Acts and Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584
Visits made to houses re. proposals for reconditioning	...							60
Visits made to houses re. dirty conditions	...	...	...					3
Visits made to houses re. Discretionary Grants	...	...						155
Visits made to houses re. Standard Grants	...	...	...					158
Visits made to houses re. subsidies under House (Financial Provisions) Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Existing Draining System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Proposals for new drainage works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
New drainage works inspected and tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Water Courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Infectious Diseases Inquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dangerous Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Factories Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Meat Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Casualty slaughter on Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Litter Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Petroleum Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visits to housing applicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490
Repair and Management of Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

